

WEEKLY PEOPLE



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THE MELTING POT

GEMS REMAINING AFTER SLAG HAS BEEN REMOVED.

Russia "Protecting" Life in Persia—The Government Fighting for the Stockholder—Tin Trust's Solitude for Employees.

It must be a great satisfaction to all good people to know that "life and property" will be safe in Persia now that Russia has decided not to evacuate. As a protector of life Russia has no equal; as a shield for property there is nothing can hold a candle to Russia. We now all rest assured that "civilized methods" will henceforth prevail in benighted Persia.

Cause and Effect.

Ambassador Reid is "presenting to royalty" American millionaires and heiresses in blocks of six, "dressed up and dainty French costumes confectioned in Paris."—Lo effect.

Over 25,000 school children in New York between the ages of 14 and 16 immediately after the closing of the schools applied for their "working papers," that is, broke off their schooling to earn a living.—Lo effect.

Well deserving to be carefully followed is the suit instituted by two Parisians, the heirs of one De Caumont, for the recovery of lands situated in the very heart of Buffalo, valued at \$1,000,000, and now in the possession of "religious" institutions. Either the De Caumonts are slanderers, or these "religious" institutions are no better than common usurpers. Out with the facts.

Our capitalist Government is not a class Government. It is the Government of, for and by the whole people. The State Department at Washington, being informed that American stockholders would suffer in the Japanese-Chinese railway deal recently entered into between Russia and China, has hastened to notify the Chinese Government that it objects to the said agreement. The State Department has acted in this matter with the identical promptness that it would have acted if the American stockholders were workingmen, poor wage slaves. All are equal before the law.

Although the world moves, some people in it seem to stand stockstill. Among these is Mgr. Gieure, Bishop of Bayonne, France. The Bishop pronounced excommunication against entire Municipal Councils of France for submitting to the laws passed by the French Government in the matter of the church property.

The joke, cracked by President Taft, at the Yale alumni banquet over the back of that many-sidedly stupid thing known as the Democratic party, should not be allowed to be forgotten. The President said:

"When you come to discuss what is a Democrat these days, you are presented with very much the same difficulty that I have before me now in giving certain rules for the construction of the pure food law as to what whisky is. They say there is 'straight' whisky, and then there is 'rectified' whisky, and then there is 'imitation' whisky. Now I speak with a good deal of hesitation in saying whether a certain Democrat is a 'straight' Democrat, or a 'rectified' Democrat, or an 'imitation' Democrat. Doesn't the cap fit the so-called Socialist party man?"

The testimony given by the witnesses of Howard Gould in the divorce proceedings instituted against him should be good material upon which to plant an essay on "Menials." The menial is not of the family of proletarian except as a degenerate member. He is closely akin to and hard to be distinguished from the slum proletarian. He cleaves to the mold of his employer's lowest vices, foments and profits by them. How utterly false the testimony of these menials of the Gould household was may be gathered from the Court's decree, which indicates the victim of Howard Gould's nasty brutality as a "pillar of the family," grants her a divorce and mulcts him in \$20,000 alimony.

How solicitous the Tin Trust is of the welfare of its employees! Its former Elwood, Ind., employees having betrayed their ingratitude in declining to continue

at work under the paternally loving conditions lovingly proposed by the Trust, the Trust hastened to fill their places with substitutes who were more responsive to a good thing when they say it than were the old incumbents. And, solicitude for its "partners in toil," the non-Union men whom it engaged, being the Trust's leading object in mind, it has furnished them with "cosy cots," "clean beddings," "soft pillows," and an elaborate "hotel kitchen"—all on the plant itself. What need is there of "higher wages" so long as one can get with lower wages all that higher wages would fetch?

"University graduates, linguists, travelers, editors, lawyers, public lecturers, musicians, ex-merchants, and persons of large business experience" to the number of one hundred and sixty-six accepted on one day the offer of a free advertisement for work. Knowledge seems to fare at the hand of capitalist society much as skill fares at the hand of machinery. It is simply eliminated. The machinist is eliminated by the monkey-wrencher, and so on—all, in the language of Marx, being knocked down flat beside one another as a necessary preliminary for combinedly knocking down capitalism.

There can be no doubt that the Committee of One Hundred, which is to conduct an "Anti-Tammany" Mayoralty campaign this Fall, has found, as it claims, graft in the administration of the city. Of course there is graft. It is one of the things one needs not to look for before he knows it is there. No one will doubt the veracity of the Committee when it announces it has found graft. The Committee must not, however, try to put that strain upon the credulity of people that the discovery has not made its mouth water with the hope that, in case it beats Tammany, it, in turn, may have a chance at some equal graft. Everybody remembers the Strong and the Low Administration. Capitalist politics spells, among other things, g-r-a-f-t.

Having used the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (a Gompers craft Union) as a buffer as long as the Trust needed the buffer, the Trust, that is, its Republic Iron and Steel Company branch of Pittsburg, now declares that its shops will henceforth be open. Gompers Unionism is but a temporary entrenchment under shelter of which the capitalist raises his fortifications, to the cry of "Union Wrecker!" hurled by his press, Gompers's "Federationist," and the so-called Socialist party in chorus at all those who warn the working class against the swindle.

The legal fiction about "equality before the law," once treated with solemnity by the fictionists, has now become a matter for jokes even among them. The Philadelphia "Public Ledger," an Philistine paper as there is in the land, roars while it says: "Inequality before the law is not to be argued from the fact that ex-Banker Morse gave \$125,000 bail. The same sureties would have been accepted in behalf of any poor thief who might have offered them."

It being probable that Miss Sigel was murdered by a Chinaman, the "superior racists" should not fail to draw a moral and adorn a tale with the incident as one more evidence that Oriental immigration should be forbidden. Who ever heard of superior races, especially if they are old-stockers, killing anybody, a girl in particular, and stowing her away in a trunk?—Nobody!

"All men must cease work after the third turn"—as ran the word of command issued by President P. J. McArde of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate workers. The order is issued to about 20,000 men, the large majority of whom will obey it and strike. Pity that the discipline which craft Unionism teaches is a discipline used unintelligently, consequently substantially of no effect.

Mrs. Edith Thompson Woodill's murder at St. Michaels, Md., may or may not remain wrapped in mystery. One revelation sticks out clear, however. "Bob" Eastman, who either slew or was present when Mrs. Woodill was slain, and who has since committed suicide, was a crook; was frequently indicted in New York and elsewhere, gave bonds and jumped his bonds. Well, this Eastman, when last indicted, gave bonds in \$5,000—and, of course, skipped. Who could have given bonds for such a man?

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

"GENERAL" BINGHAM

Capitalism has been concisely termed a Big Bluff. Often has the proof thereof been given. Is there another proof wanted? The spectacle of General Bingham, the New York Police Commissioner, suing Judge Gaynor for libel furnishes an additional proof.

The frequency with which men holding military titles are recently placed in executive offices, private and public, must have called attention. The confessed theory of the policy is that men of military grade are "trained in soberness of mind," a quality needed in posts of command "where a man must always keep cool, and never grow rattled." The placing of such personages in important executive offices is said to be a guarantee of safety and of dignity. How false the theory appears from the headlong conduct of General Bingham.

Judge Gaynor made public certain strictures against the General in the specific case of the lad Duffy, whose picture the General refused to remove from the Rogues Gallery although the lad

had never been convicted—only arrested, but regularly acquitted. Judge Gaynor's strictures on the matter rather sinned in moderation. Even if Duffy had been a man of mature years, the treatment he received from the General was an outrage. The same treatment inflicted upon a lad, whose character is yet in the making, betrayed a narrow mind, dizzy with power, to say nothing of a heart stony in point of human sentiment. Judge Gaynor lashed the General on the score of Duffy.

A real General, not a bluff-counterfeit, may also grow dizzy with power and betray inhumanity; but one quality, indispensable from the training that earned his title, is cool-headedness. To grow rattled betrays the counterpart. This is just what "General" Bingham did. A libel suit in a civil court for \$100,000 damages to character by a public officer is as prime a case of "rattled-ness" as can be conceived.

Fact is, these "Generals," "Colonels," and what nots who are made executive officers in corporations, or, lately, in

Police Departments, are just Big Bluffs—types of a social system that needs intimidation for its safety, seeing it lacks the strength of character therefor; and that, being the Big Bluff it is, needs bluff weapons to carry out its bluff policy. These "Generals," "Colonels," etc., have of General, Colonel, etc., only the name. For the rest, they lack all the roses, so to speak, that accompany the thorn of the distinctive military career. They are cowardly, they are unchivalrous, they are easily rattled—like "General" Bingham.

Bluffs are good only so long as the bluff is not called. Bluffs collapse at the card table when he upon whom the bluff is attempted is not to be bluffed. The bluff of the "Generals" Bingham can impose only temporarily. When the Socialist Movement is ready, the Big Bluff of Capitalism will be called in short order. What role the "Generals" Bingham will then play the libel suit of "General" Bingham for \$100,000 damages gives a foretaste of—they will lose their heads.

AGITATION TRIP

OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANIZER IN NEW YORK.

Rudolph Katz Reports on a Two-Weeks' Canvass up State—Establishes Relations for the Party with Sympathizers and Secures Readers for Party Press.

During the two weeks ending July 3d in which the New York State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party sent me on an agitation trip up the State I covered the counties of Orange, Dutchess and Ulster. The work consisted mainly in looking up men with whom connections were established for the Party on previous tours in the State, and, of course, making new connections and securing new readers to the Party press.

I spent a whole week in Orange County, in which are located three industrial cities, Newburgh, Middletown and Port Jervis. I secured ten subscribers for the Weekly People, one for the "Arbeiter Zeitung," two for the Swedish party organ, "Arbetaren," and eight for "Der Arbeiter," in this county.

There are several hundred Socialists in this county, but neither the Socialist party nor the Socialist Labor Party have much of an organization there. At Port Jervis the S. L. P. local went out of existence.

Some of the S. P. members and sympathizers whom I met, are, due to the experience of the last election, beginning to recognize the correctness of the S. L. P. position. Wherever I could, I introduced to them S. L. P. literature on the subject of economic organization and unity.

At Poughkeepsie (Dutchess County) the Socialist party has a local which was organized a couple of years ago. Most of its members know little or nothing about the Socialist Labor Party or its principles and tactics. A number of students of Vassar College attend the S. P. meetings and make them attractive. I got two of the members to subscribe for the Weekly People and also sold them some literature. I also found a former member of the Socialist Labor Party here and reader of the Daily People, Walter L. Harris, who helped me to get another reader for the Weekly People.

Our tax-payers' heart has leaped with a bound of joy. Not less than 25,000 of the school children between 14 to 16 years quit school, and asked for their "working papers" to hasten to earn a living. If that many school children quit school now, fully that many will stay away after school opens. Think of the relief of the burden of taxation to educate 50,000 little ones. The method is simple. Throw the parents out of work, force the children out of school—Presto, 'tis done.

No wonder that the New York Mayoralty election this Fall is promised to be a red-hot one. It turns out that \$100,000,000 subway franchises are at stake. Small wonder that Tammany Hall is bestirring itself as never before. Less wonder that the would-be Tammanyites who masquerade as "gentlemen" and "clean government" lovers are all in a stew, seething with fervor to "cleanse the city" of the domination of Tammany Hall.

The process of "cutting out the dead wood" now going on in the customs and other government departments, is accomplishing wonders. Already Everett T. Gettchell, a 75-year-old Pension Office clerk, who had given twenty-nine years of his life to the service, has drowned himself in the Potomac with a stone tied round his neck, out of fear of dismissal.

Those of the Socialist Labor Party whom I met on this trip are all well informed. They have read and studied, are

LIKE CONCILIATION.

Mining "Peace" Board Looks Good to Employers.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Employers who have been following closely the labor situation in the anthracite coal fields are of the unanimous opinion that one of the most significant features of the new agreement between mine workers and operators is the added prestige which it gives the Board of Conciliation. This tribunal has been in existence six years—since the Strike Commission made its award in 1903. When the renewed agreement has expired, the board will have rounded out nine full years of service.

Its function has been to "settle" complaints made by either employees or employers. The six members have generally decided satisfactorily for the employers. Sometimes there is a tie vote and the case is referred to an umpire. In any event, strikes are forbidden under the agreement; if the mine workers at any colliery have walked out, they must go back to work before the grievance will be considered by the board.

In its practical aspects, this is regarded by the bosses as one of the most important results of the whole system, for it has done away with the numerous strikes which were so damaging to the interests of employers.

At first the board was in the nature of an experiment. At the end of its first three years, however, the principle of conciliation had proven itself so acceptable that there was no question that the scheme would be continued in its essential features. The only question was as to some of the details.

It was finally agreed, in 1906, to continue the board just as it was first formed; now the same arrangement has been made for the next three years—until March 31, 1912.

Any employee who has been unjustly treated, and who has failed in his efforts to have the case settled by the officials of the company at the colliery where he is employed, may appeal to the board for an adjustment. If his grievance is sustained, he receives whatever advantage is due him by reason of the board's decision. If it is not sustained, he remains at work with the satisfaction of having had a hearing before a body in whose membership the employers and employees are equally represented.

The members of the board representing the mine workers are John Fahy, of Shamokin, representing the southern district; John J. Waters, of Hazleton, representing the middle district, and Adam Ryscavage, of Scranton, representing the northern district. All these are officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

The operators' representatives are W. J. Richards, vice-president and general manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, of Scranton; S. D. Warriner, vice-president and general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, of Wilkes-Barre, and W. L. Connell, an independent operator of Scranton, Pa.

During the first three years of the board's existence there were 130 grievances presented; during the second three years this number fell to twenty-five.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

Clean Among the Globe, They Follow Whichever Capitalism Goes.

Even in Australia, first cousin to the "Workman's Paradise" of New Zealand, proletarians starve to death and offend the delicate sensibilities of the master class by their inconsiderate demise. A recent exchange from Melbourne contains the following:

"An old man, Samuel Stokely, of Ballarat, Victoria, was taken to the Ballarat Hospital one day last week and died the following day."

William Newton (60), who, with his wife, resided in Ballarat in a small two-story shop in Skipton street, was likewise found in an emaciated condition the same day, his wife being too ill to attend to his wants. Newton had been lying in bed upstairs for two days without food. Like Stokely, he died at the hospital."

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

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DROP THE MASK

KANSAS CITY LABOR DELEGATES FAVOR POLITICS AND ARMORIES.

The Central Industrial Council Defeats a Constitutional Amendment Which Would Prevent the Delegates Holding Capitalist Political Jobs.

Kansas City, June 29.—Throwing off completely the mask of "no politics in the union," a number of delegates to the Central Industrial Council of trades unions in this city last Sunday openly expressed their longing for the flesh-pots of capitalism. They urged that union labor seek political jobs. Of course, these men did not directly say that they wanted these jobs as sinecures for themselves, that would have been giving the snap away too glaringly; they had different arguments. The more men that union labor can land in political positions, the better for labor," was the excuse put forth. But the disguised form in which the demand is put does not fool anyone.

This matter was brought before the council when an amendment to the constitution was presented prohibiting any man holding a political position from being eligible to a seat in the industrial council. The amendment was presented by Secretary Schultz, who thought a man holding such a position, either elective or appointive, could not properly and freely represent the cause of union labor in the council or elsewhere. His view was not accepted as the correct view, however, and it became evident that political positions among union labor men were much coveted. The amendment was lost by almost a unanimous vote.

The Industrial Council also declared in favor of having armories erected, because such would furnish work to labor. Once before the Council had gone on record as against the proposed city bond issues for the building of armories for the Third Regiment and Battery B, but on Sunday the body changed its former decision and voted to approve the bond issues for these two enterprises together with the other proposed issues.

It was stated that whether or not the bond issue was voted upon favorably the armories would be built—if not by the city, then by subscription.

CRAFT UNION SELFISHNESS.

Engineers Displaced by Motors Oppose Electric Car Operators.

Denver, July 1.—Grand lodge officers of four of the largest railway organizations in the country—conductors, firemen, engineers and trainmen—have been in Denver taking up questions of great importance to the railway men of the West, chief among which is the matter of representation and wages of organized railway men on the interurban lines controlled by the steam roads.

The Colorado & Southern, being the first road to inaugurate the electric service in connection with its steam service and with electric and steam cars running over the same tracks, this is the first road that will have to deal with the official representatives of the railway brotherhoods who are asking for concessions in the way of employment of men and regulation of hours that the officials of the road have not seen fit to grant in past conferences with local committees.

The Brotherhood chiefs, seeing that the engineers skill and knowledge are going by the board, and unwilling to educate their membership to Socialism, are now contesting solely for jobs. They want the steam service men given first recognition and also want them given the majority of the runs on the interurban between Denver and Boulder. The company has already granted the steam railroad men half of the interurban runs, but has reserved the right to employ electric car operators to man the remainder of the cars.

GRAIN ELEVATOR MEN STRIKE.

Chicago, July 2.—A strike of grain elevator employees tied up the operations of eighteen storerooms of cereals in Chicago and the Calumet district. The men struck when the employers refused to sign an agreement similar to last year's contract. About

WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH WILL ADJUST THE ANXIOUS QUESTION OF PROVIDING PURSUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Hardly a day passes but that some woman, borne down with anxiety, puts a question that more often than not proves a poser. "What shall I do with my boys? or, what shall I do with my girls?" Trade after trade, business after business is brought forward and discussed. The possibilities are analyzed, the chances of promotion in this one or that one are thrashed out, the cost of apprenticeship, and probable return in wages are looked into, but in the majority of cases the discussion proves futile, and the child accepts the first offer that comes along and starts life in a trade or business for which he or she has neither liking nor ability. As a natural consequence we find, no matter in what part of the world we may turn, round pegs trying to accommodate themselves into square holes, and vice versa. We find boys, who have the faculty of construction well developed, and who would make excellent mechanics, wearing out their lives on office stools or behind counters; boys who are fitted by nature for travel and adventure, poisoning their blood in some musty, dusty warehouse; boys, who, were they given a chance, would make excellent journalists, or even artists, working as errand boys or paper runners, or in similar occupations. Again we are often confronted with girls of undoubtedly material and domestic instincts, standing behind some draper's counter exposed to vitiated atmosphere and conditions which are generally detrimental to the physical well-being of the future mothers of our race, for the sake of a few paltry shillings per week. Some girls are fitted to be creators of the dainty confections in dress that women love, their senses love dainty and fragile things, they do not find pleasure in domestic labors, but necessity acts as a compelling force and as a result many a gifted embryo milliner, or dressmaker has been lost to the world and have passed their days in uncongenial toil in some second-rate hotel or boarding house.

Now, Socialism says: "As a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth not only will the children be watched and trained during school days so as to give them a chance to develop along the line of their natural bent, but when, after passing through the technical schools, they are ready to enter upon the more serious duties of life, they will find awaiting them a post in the community's productive system, and an assurance that as long as they are willing to work in the interests of the community, so long would the community ensure them against poverty or destitution through lack of employment."

This, of course, necessitates the nationalization of industries, not of one or two industries, but all, and the substitution of a scientific orderly system of production for use for the present chaotic wasteful and unethical system of production for profit. For the sake of the children's future all women should adopt Socialism and work towards this end. Westralian Worker, Australia.

New England Weavers' Conference.

Fall River, July 1.—The textile councils of this city and New Bedford, representing about 50,000 operatives, directly or indirectly, met in conference in Weavers' Hall in this city. There were twenty-six delegates present, fifteen from New Bedford and eleven from this city. The conference was called at the instigation of the New Bedford council for the purpose of discussing matters in the interest of the operatives of the two cities.

Tansey, president of the Fall River council, called the delegates together

and stated that as the conference had been asked for by the New Bedford people, they should be heard first. The New Bedford delegates presented three matters for the consideration of the conference. The first proposition was to get a week's vacation this summer for the operatives of the two cities or for all of New England, if possible. The second was relative to the sliding scale which exists in this city, and upon which the New Bedford delegates sought information, and the third was that of getting together for joint action on legislative matters.

EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR

HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communies for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time thefeat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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WHAT ARE WAGES?

That Small Part of Labor's Product Which the Capitalist Does Not Steal.

What are wages? Wages are that part of the product of labor which the capitalist pays to the workingman out of the proceeds of the workingman's own products. Say that a workingman produces \$4 a day, and that \$1 is paid him for his labor. That \$1 is taken out of the wealth that he himself produces, and it is kindly given back to him by the capitalist, who pockets the other \$3. That is one feature of wages.

But says one: What is the use of finding out the capabilities of our children when every trade and calling is so overcrowded that it is futile to look for permanency of employment in any trade?

That is just where the shoe pinches. It is useless for one to attempt to disguise the truth. So long as we are content to put up with the hopelessly chaotic method of business that pertains today, so long shall we have to face the problem of uncertainty of employment. Look around and what do we find in practically every industry? Lack of organization and method resulting in weeks of pressure and overtime, and months of slackness and unemployment. Not in one trade only do we find this, but in every trade. Carpentry, building, tailoring, engineering—none are immune. There is plenty of work for all, but the gross quantity is so unequally distributed among men and over periods that some men have more than they can digest within the prescribed period, while others are starving for lack of a job.

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will the children be watched and trained during school days so as to give them a chance to develop along the line of their natural bent, but when, after passing through the technical schools, they are ready to enter upon the more serious duties of life, they will find awaiting them a post in the community's productive system, and an assurance that as long as they are willing to work in the interests of the community, so long would the community ensure them against poverty or destitution through lack of employment."

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SOCIALIST PARTY

Repudiates Class Struggle in Favor of "Race Struggle"—Joins Reactionary Procession of Caste Makers.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, Aus.

Are we about to abandon the idea of brotherhood of man? Does modern science divide humanity permanently into inferior and superior races? Does it justify in any way those who contend for the dominant importance of blood and heredity in human affairs? Does it give a basis for an up-to-date adaptation of the age-old belief in aristocracy and caste?

We can no longer dismiss this question as though it had been solved by the American and French revolutions, or at the latest at the time of the abolition of slavery among the white races half a century ago. The real or pretended belief that underlies all slavery, that the children of certain perfectly healthy human beings are bound to grow up inferior to the children of other human beings, has more followers in the civilized world to-day than it has had for a hundred years.

In the United States and Europe the belief in the existence of a "natural" hereditary aristocracy has gained the upper hand among conservatives and among progressives alike, and is now winning a foothold where it never had one before—that is, among political radicals and leaders of scientific and philosophical thought.

I was sitting at the table not so long ago with a number of Northern radicals, including some who called themselves Socialists. The race question came up. A professor of political science at a leading university said: "If my daughter fell in love with a Negro, I'd kill her rather than see her married to him." When I suggested that he could scarcely be a Socialist, he answered: "Socialism has nothing to do with the brotherhood of man."

A few days later I sat down with a writer as radical and well known as any in the country. This gentleman claimed that Haeckel, or some other scientist of note, had said that the Negroes had probably evolved from another race of monkeys than the whites, and he supposed it would take fifty million years of racial evolution "to raise their brows one inch" until they equalled our own!

I appeal to any one who has discussed this question of late among radicals of the North or among Englishmen or Germans, to say whether he has not had many similar experiences. For my part I have more often heard the prejudices supported than attacked. For instance, a leader of the Socialist party, the organization to which the "class struggle" between capitalists and workers is everything, has announced in public, apropos of the Japanese immigration question, the Socialist heresy that the race struggle is an even more important "economic law" than the Marxian formula of class conflict.—Wm. English Walling, in *The Independent*.

Under Socialism, there will be no "wages," under Socialism the workingman must get all the four dollars which he produces.

What are the things which compel the workingman to-day to receive wages?

First—The capitalist class owns all the things necessary to produce with; it holds the land, the railroads and the machinery with which to labor. The working class owns none of these necessities, all of which it needs to labor with; hence it must sell itself.

Second—The reason why the wage worker must put up with so small a return is that under this system he is not treated as a human being, Christianity to the contrary notwithstanding.

The capitalists are refined cannibals; they look at the workingman in no other light than a horse; in fact, in a worse light; they will take care of a horse, but let the workingman die.

Labor is cheap, and is treated that way under capitalism. Under Socialism, standing upon that high scientific plane, we see a higher morality. We see that

the public would never consent to be penalized in this way in respect of quarrels with which they have no concern.

There was never a more callous and cruel doctrine propagated among a civilized people. If this organization or people, whoever they are, had the temerity to put into operation this infamous doctrine, the community at large would rise in its omnipotent wrath and wipe them off the face of the earth."

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

Under Socialism, we don't need potato-bugs to raise potatoes. Some people think that the wage-worker class must carry the capitalist on its back. As well say that you must have potato-bugs, or you won't have any potatoes. If

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

AUSTRALIA NOT A LAND OF PARADISE FOR LABOR—WAGE-EARNERS MEET SAME OPPRESSION THERE AS ELSEWHERE.

By R. Mackenzie, Sydney, Aus.

the Congress, his speech can also be construed as a covert attack on the I. W. W. clubs, as these organizations have been regularly accused of advocating the general strike, and have consistently repudiated and refuted the assertions. But through all this talk can be gleaned the fact that the Australian workers have not everything milk and honey. The Clerks' Union recently published an exposure of the horrible conditions under which the clerks were forced to work and the miserable wages they received; in fact, no more scathing denunciation of Capitalism could have been uttered. Married men were working for \$5 to \$10 a week, and the \$10 men were the seldom met exceptions. The men were working under very unsanitary conditions and hours of labor. The exposure was the United nine days' wonder. Then the Clerks' Union engaged a hall to talk it over with the "fair employers" so that they could mutually agree how to abolish the "unfair employer." Notwithstanding the fact that clerks in banks are forbidden to marry under a certain salary, and that they were close on the poverty line owing to the small wages, they "desired an effective system of compulsory training" on the plea that "they had to be careful about their European or Japanese cousins." Thus these unionists go clean off the track. Instead of uniting all workers to resist capitalist encroachment they keep up race prejudice among their own ranks.

Another characteristic of these ineffective organizations is manifested in the following motion, which was presented at the convention by the United Clerks' Union:

"Resolved, That Congress considers no Act dealing with arbitration is complete without a clause whereby every person working under an award obtained by a union shall contribute to the funds of such union."

Without entering into the merits of this motion, it is sufficient to say that it is another illustration of the union's wasting time over trifling questions, and overlooking the fundamental problem, emancipation from wage-slavery. The foregoing motion was raised because it often happens that when an increase of wages is awarded by the Arbitration Board, the award is made a "common rule," that is, it applies to all employers, whether or not their employees are unionists or non-unionists. So the clerks take this method and declare that no award is complete unless it provides that all workmen must pay dues to the union.

The labor movement here is similar to that in England and America, and on about the same par of development. It is false to single out this country as a model place for Labor and those who give out such misleading statements are either crooks or ignoramuses.

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.. Antipatriotism ..

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU

ISSUES ADDRESS CALLING UPON EUROPEAN WORKINGMEN TO REFUSE TO HONOR RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT.

Brussels, June 17, 1909.
To the Central Committee of the
Affiliated Parties:

Dear Comrades.—In a few days Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, will undertake a journey across Europe and will sojourn in Sweden, England, France and Italy.

The conscious working class cannot consider this visit as an ordinary incident of official diplomacy. Capitalist governments will certainly retain their part of greeting the tyrant of working and intellectual Russia, but the nations cannot look upon such an individual as a desirable guest. Above all it is the duty of workers to voice what the immense majority of their fellow-citizens have not ceased repeating during these last years. Already a voice of vengeance, that of Gittes Branting, speaking in the name of the whole Social Democratic group, has been heard in the Swedish Parliament. Already in England, the delegates and the organs of the affiliated parties of our Bureau have decided to organize manifestations of protest, and two days ago, Will Thorne echoed their sentiment in Parliament at Westminster.

France and Italy cannot remain silent as he, who incarnates the regime of bleeding reaction and whose reign has been disastrous for Russia and for all modern civilization, passes through their midst. Indeed, instead of practicing a policy of economy and financial purification, he has run the country into debt and tolerated in the army, as in civil administration, a system of organized brigandage. Instead of encouraging intellectual culture in an empire which numbers 65 per cent of illiterate people, he has maintained a stupid censorship and has cruelly persecuted the most devoted friends of public instruction.

Instead of re-establishing order by liberty he has multiplied punishment by hanging. He has constituted himself the titled protector of the Union of the Russian People, the sinister organization of pogroms and political assassinations. He has solemnly accepted the insignia, and in order that no one should doubt of his complicity in this infamy, he has, with the concurrence of the government, officially subsidized this association of bandits. Such encouragement was not sufficient for him: he has granted impunity to the black bands, by pardoning their members who have been convicted of assassinations; he has not ceased exchanging telegrams with their president, Dr. Dukhovskine, a notorious criminal, who caused Deputy Jollos to be killed, who was accused by the Grand-ducal government of Finland of having caused Deputy Herzenstein to be assassinated, who was denounced by his former secretary Proskurov, as having instigated the outrage in which Count Witte was to have met his death.

This infamous policy Nicholas II. has completed by making of spying a State institution inseparable from his system of government. The Axel affair from this point of view has torn down every covering. It has laid bare a regime as corrupt from a moral point of view as it is from an economic point of view and has instigated political crimes in order to lead its authors to certain death.

Lately, a recent interpellation in the Duma has demonstrated that the examinations are accompanied by threats of

PROPERTY MORE THAN LIFE

By C. B. Wells, New Haven.

Not long ago I read in a newspaper despatch that a number of people in Long Island had been going to the ocean side of that island and had collected piles of crates of onions which had floated ashore. They afterward took these onions across Great South Bay and sold them to good advantage.

Now, there had been no ship reported lost or overdue, which might have contained the onions. But there had been a vessel coming from the South, which had a cargo of onions aboard. It had, however, received a wireless message that the market price for this commodity was very low, and consequently the product was thrown overboard to keep the price up.

This same "trick," "business ability," is practised in many other lines of staple commodities, regardless of how many people are compelled to suffer as a consequence. And why is it done? Why is property thus put above human life? It is because the owners of these goods are in business for private gain. They want the highest price possible and they don't care who pays the bill in suffering.

Private control of the resources of life and the means of production and distribution are the reasons such selfish and insane conditions exist. It is criminal and suicidal to allow them to flourish; they must be abolished, and to do this the working people, who are the greatest sufferers, must take up the work of organizing themselves into a political party of their own, a strictly working class party, and also into an industrial revolutionary union.

The Socialist Labor Party is that political party that stands for the interest of the wage-earner. Get into it, fellow workingmen, and help bring on the day of Labor's freedom.

SOCIALISTS AND THE DRINK EVIL

It Is One of the Effects of Capitalism, Supported by Capitalists, and Will Fall with Their Fall.

Perhaps it may be just as well to point out here that Socialists are under no delusion with regard to the drink evil.

They are clearly cognizant of the fact that it is largely due to the unhealthy social conditions that exist, producing a corrupting luxury at one end of the social scale, and a pestilence of poverty at the other.

They know that with the advent of a better social order, the drink evil would disappear without special legislation to cope with it.

The more sober a people the sooner will they perceive the necessity for improving their conditions.

Keep a man in drink, and you keep him in slavery. His will is undermined, his judgment is warped, his character is debased—he is easy prey for the robbers.

Socialism makes for sobriety. But it is equally true that sobriety makes for Socialism.

We have no sympathy, however, with the anti-Socialist temperance advocates who are continually preaching at the workers, and attributing their poverty to their drink habits.

In the first place, these smug preachers not only uphold the social system that is the primary cause of drunkenness, but also belong to the class, if only by the affinity of snobbishness, that tempts the workers to drink, and profits by their degradation.

Who are the shareholders in the big brewery companies.

A recent investigation made in England shows that in the shareholders' lists of the chief grog manufacturers of that country there are the names of 464 titled ladies, including duchesses, marchionesses, and countesses, 269 who hold the title of "lady," and 102 "honorables."

The amount of money these Mayfair beauties have invested in brewery shares is a little over a million. They are, however, beaten by the CLERGY, who hold £1,600,000 in brewery shares.

The Rev. Dr. Leach, speaking at the autumn meeting of the London Congregational Union, declared that in three of the most important brewery companies the shareholders included:

4 Dukes
42 Peers
17 Earls
5 Viscounts
84 Barons
31 Knights
106 Honorable
2 Archdeacons
1 Dean
2 Canons
82 Other Rev'r'nd's
33 Doctors
156 Army Officers
3 H'g C'r' Judges

That people belonging to the same class and holding the same social creed as these gilded hypocrites should presume to lecture the workers, and attribute their miseries to drink, is one of the sickening features of the temperance cause.—Queensland, Australia, Worker.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

IS FREER DIVORCE AN EVIL?

ENLIGHTENED LIBERAL THOUGHT SEES IN IT A PROPHESY OF A PURIFIED FAMILY IDEAL.

It will no doubt come as a shock to many good people to learn that one of the leading sociological authorities of the country, the author of a monumental "History of Matrimonial Institutions," Prof. George Elliott Howard, of the University of Nebraska, has lately enunciated the doctrine that the increasing number of divorces is "an incident in the mighty process of spiritual liberation" now going on in the world. This view, however, has at least the merit of hopefulness in regard to a tendency that, for the most part, has been regarded as an unmitigated evil. In the debates of the National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws, held at Washington and Philadelphia in 1906, it was taken for granted that divorce is in itself an evil, a cause of evil to be extinguished. The joint resolution passed by the Federal Congress, at the instance of President Roosevelt, instructing the Director of the Census to make a report on the divorce rate of the nation, was prompted by the same feeling; and the results of this investigation, now made public, are widely accepted as an evidence of national degeneration. The new figures show that the divorce rate is growing faster than ever. In 1870 the ratio of divorces to marriages was about 1 to 34; to-day it is 1 to 12. Even this estimate is regarded by some as too conservative. Prof. Walter F. Willcox, in the *New York Times*, computes that "divorce now terminates not far from one-tenth of all marriages in the United States." Such a calculation may well inspire alarm.But Professor Howard is not perturbed by these figures. He feels that they have a progressive as well as a reactionary meaning. The breaking up or even the complete destruction of "the patriarchal family" does not seem to him a matter to be deplored. "More and more," he remarks (in *The American Journal of Sociology*), "wife and child have been released from the sway of the house-father and placed directly under the larger social control. The new solidarity of the state is being won at the expense of the old solidarity of the family." The argument proceeds:

"The family bond is no longer coercion but persuasion. The tie which holds the members of the family together is ceasing to be juridical and becoming spiritual. More and more the family is dominated by the sociogenetic or cultural forces and less and less by the so-called 'natural' phylogenetic desires. Essentially the family-society is becoming a psychic fact. Beyond question the individualization for the sake of socialization is producing a loftier ideal of the marital union and a juster view of the relative functions of the sexes in the world's work. Immediately, from the very nature of the process, it has increased most to the advantage of the woman. In the family, it is releasing her from manu viri and making her an even member of the conubial partnership; in the larger society, it is accomplishing her political, economic, and intellectual independence. In a word, it is producing a revolution which means nothing less than the socialization of one-half of human kind."

"Now, this process of individualization, of liberation, is not yet complete. Indeed, its swiftest progress, its most visible results, belong to the last fifty years. Emphatically we are at the height of the transition from the old regime to the new. Therefore it is not strange that there should be frequent maladjustments, many maladjustments of newly sanctioned social relations. The old forces of social control have been weakened faster than the new forces have been developed. The old legal patriarchal bonds have not yet been adequately replaced by spiritual ties. There is frequent and disastrous clash of ideals. The new and loftier conception of equal rights and duties has rendered the husband and wife, and naturally the wife more often than the husband, sensitive to encroachment, and therefore the reaction is frequent and sometimes violent. In the present experimental stage, the finer and more delicately adjusted social mechanism is easily put out of order. The evil lurks not in the ideals but in the mistakes of the social builder."

Professor Howard goes on to elucidate four salient aspects of the divorce problem, as he sees them. In the first place, he observes, it is significant that liberty of divorce has a peculiar interest for women. The wife more frequently than the husband seeks in divorce an escape from marital ills. During the years 1887-1906 over 60 per cent of all divorces were granted on the wife's petition. Judging from the statistics, it would seem that more women are guilty of adultery than men; but Professor Howard is convinced that, if the real facts were known, just the opposite would be shown to be true. As he puts it: "In large measure, directly or indirectly, this anomaly is due to the vicious dual

standard of morality by which society still measures the sexual sins of man and woman, to the woman's disadvantage. The divorce movement, it is safe to say, is in large part an expression of woman's growing independence."

From Professor Howard's point of view, the motive of the state in sanctioning an ever-extending list of legal causes for divorce is to be commended. Does not each new ground, he asks, in effect, give expression to a new idea of moral fitness, of social justice of conjugal rights? Why should the legal causes for divorce be reduced to the one "scriptural" ground? Adultery is not the only way of being unfaithful to the nuptial vow. Intemperance is just as harmful.

The third point emphasized by Professor Howard is that "the sources of the divorce movement are bad social conditions which may be remedied." The last and, in Professor Howard's opinion, the most prolific of all causes of divorce is "mis-selection," the failure to develop methods of social control adequate to the new psychic character of the family." To quote further:

"No one who in full detail has carefully studied American matrimonial legislation can doubt for an instant that, faulty as are our divorce laws, our marriage laws are far worse. There is scarcely a conceivable blunder left uncommitted; while our apathy, our carelessness and levity, regarding the safeguards of the marriage institution are well-nigh incredible. We are far more careful in breeding cattle or fruit trees than in breeding men and women. Let me repeat what I have more than once written: the great fountain head of divorce is bad marriage laws and bad marriages. The center of the dual problem of reforming and protecting the family is marriage and not divorce. One *Gretchen Green* for clandestine marriages, like that at St. Joseph, Mich., is the source of more harm to society than are a dozen 'divorce colonies' like that at Sioux Falls, S. D. Indeed, the 'marriage resort' is the fruitful mother of the divorce colony. There is crying need of a higher ideal of the marriage relation; of more careful 'artificial selection' in wedlock. While bad legislation and a low standard of social ethics continue to throw recklessly wide the door which opens to marriage, there must of necessity be a broad way out."To the sixteenth-century reformer divorce is the medicine for the disease of marriage. Emphatically it remains so to-day. The wise reformer must deal with causes and not with effects. He will recognize that in a general but very real sense the divorced man or woman is a sufferer from bad social conditions. He will not waste his energy in unjustly punishing divorced people altho some of them may deserve punishment. Rather he will strive to lessen the social wrongs of which the divorced man or woman is the victim. Let ecclesiastical synods, if they would serve society, concern themselves more with restraining the original marriages of the unfit. Let them reflect on the social wickedness of joining in wedlock the innocent girl with the rich or titled rake; of uniting in the nuptial bond those who are tainted by inherited or acquired tendencies to disease and crime."—*Current Literature*.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of polities is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

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BEATING THE LAWS

That is What the Brains of Our Capitalists Are Busy with.

"Boys, you've heard the new rules read. Now the question is, what can we do to beat them?" In these words the once famous baseball captain, Buck Ewing, used to address his players at the opening of each season. If you are looking for an index of American character and for a clue to industrial and political developments in this country in recent years, you might read all the recent baccalaureate addresses without finding anything more illuminating than this brief remark.

All our frenzied financiers and most of our captains of industry seem to have been acting on this advice. Here are the laws: now let us see what we can do to beat them, they seem to have been saying; and the most successful corporation attorneys have received enormous fees for telling him the laws could be beaten without being broken.

Perhaps no man in the last thirty years has been more successful in this game than the late Henry Huttlestone Rogers. "With all the investigations that have been had, and they began in 1870 and are still in progress, no punishable offense," says the *New York Times*. In a hostile editorial, "has ever been formally proved against him, and only inferential complicity established in practices that everybody now denounces, but against which the restraints of the law are only coming to be effective. Undoubtedly, though, Rogers's share in the unfair and abhorrent methods of Standard Oil was so considerable that he ought therefor to have suffered from the increasing torments of remorse; and undoubtedly he did not so suffer." Neither did Buck Ewing suffer any torments of remorse. The two men played very different games, but their ethics seem to have been about the same; and to an amazing extent it is the ethics of the American people.

Break the laws? No; that is bad business, bad politics, bad morals. Beat the laws? Yes; that is clever politics and high finance.—Exch.

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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1909.

The world's old,
But the old world waits to be renewed,
Towards which, new hearts in individual
growth

Must quicken, and increase by multitudes
In new dynasties of the race of men;
Developed whence, shall grow spontaneously

New churches, new economies, new laws,
Admitting freedom, new societies,
Excluding falsehood: He shall make all
new.

—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

PATRIOTISM AS SHE IS DID.

When, a few weeks ago, a song was sung at an employed meeting in this city, beginning:

"My country, what of thee?
What hast thou done for me
That I may sing?"

the righteous capitalist press of the land sputtered like a bank president caught with his hand in the till, and with one voice denounced the "unpatriotic" sentiment.

And as actions speak louder than words, the whole master class took up the task of showing what true patriotism was.

For instance, along came the wine and liquor importers. To show how they loved their country, they started to congest the freight routes of two oceans importing their wares so as to get them in ahead of the new tariff which their country was going to place upon them.

Then appeared the envelope manufacturers. On the 22nd inst. they held a conference at Buffalo, to adopt plans whereby they could prevent their country from manufacturing its own envelopes, as it was making them cheaper than they could.

Jacob S. Coxey also gave a valuable demonstration of patriotism when he urged upon Congress to protect American arsenic against Paris green and London purple—because he had just bought an arsenic mine.

In other words, "patriotism," in the mouth of a capitalist, is but a cloak for the furthering of his interests, his profits, his self-seeking, so long as they can be served that way. And when they can't, when "patriotism" no longer proves profitable, "patriotism" is rolled in the ditch.

The trouble with the masters was, they thought the working people of the country would continue forever to take this sham patriotism at its spurious face value, and in perpetuity peacefully allow themselves to be fleeced in its name. There is nothing more "unpatriotic" to oppression than to turn the searchlight upon it and end its career. Well may the false "patriots" howl.

ALDRICH'S JOKE.

Turning, during the debate on the woollen schedules, upon his assailants, Senator Aldrich let them know plump and plain that he did not consider them representatives of any interests engaged in the woollen industries, including the woollen operatives. And he triumphantly announced that, as far as the latter were concerned, he had not heard a word from them in opposition.

This is a good joke—as good as Sam Weller's at the trial of Pickwick for breach of promise to marry.

The Aldriches have done everything in their power to keep the working class from being heard in the halls of Congress. It must be admitted that this is logical enough. Political Congresses are not meant for, they are meant against the under class. At the same time the fact remains that the working class, in more than one locality, on more than one occasion, taking for true the declamation of the Aldriches about our Government being of, by and for the people, have endeavored to enter Congress, but at all

such times had found either their path barred by the Aldriches, or a banana peel thrown in their way by the same element, so that they slipped and fell with their noses flat against the pavement. Whatever of legislation was schemed was, and put through by the Aldriches, to keep the workers out of Congress "legally"; whatever of chicanery was conceivable, in order to supplement the "legality" was conceived and practiced with the view, successfully carried out, of keeping the working class muzzled, out of and away from Congress. If counting out was not considered a sure enough means, then some bogus "Labor Party" was set up to draw away the votes for the workingmen's candidate; if a bogus "Labor Party" did not turn out effective enough, then counting out was resorted to. The end of the song was the same—Labor's voice barred from Congress by the Aldriches.

In view of these facts, the sight and sound of an Aldrich putting his hands to his ears in the Senate and denying that Labor raises any objections because he hears none is a good joke.

Sam Weller looking at the ceiling of the court room to find, by order of the Court, the man who had interrupted the proceedings by calling out: "Spell it with a w, Samivel, spell it with a w"—that humorous character does not hold a candle beside Aldrich straining his ear to catch a protest, if any, from Labor in Congress.

IMPORTED AND HOME FELONS.

Commissioner of Immigration William Williams has started to bestir himself on the subject of the physical, mental and moral cripples that are being "dumped" upon our shores by the steamship companies, who "care for nothing but their fares." The Commissioner's cue has been promptly taken by the bourgeois, Republican as well as Democratic, press. It is blossoming out in a neat crop of editorials and correspondence invoking the Goddess of Liberty to "guard our gates." Some of the invokers break out into poetry.

George Eliot referred somewhere to "Abroad," meaning the continent of Europe, as the vague term, applied by all shattered reputations in England to the asylum whither they flee. What the continent of Europe is to England the United States is to the whole of Europe, insular as well as continental. Sharers of all degrees who have been over-sharp flee hither. Hither come as to an asylum the embezzlers, the blackmailers, the fraudulent bankrupts, in short, that numerous class of people who live by their wits, and who, as such, usually have but little wit to spare. The charge that these mental cripples are dumped upon our shores is true; and sad it is 'tis true. But saddest of all would be the misfortune of the truth being turned and put to the use of concealing another, and still more weighty truth.

There are in America more frauds and cheats than in any other country. Whence come they? Are they all importations? Far from it. A goodly number, aye, the majority are domestic products. America produces its own felons in abundance, more numerously than any other country. This is natural. The largest capitalist country in the world cannot choose but yield the largest crop of frauds. For every one crook whom we import, we ourselves produce a dozen. Keep out the foreign cheats? Yes, if it can be done. But let us be on our guard against imagining, or being made to imagine, that by "guarding our gates" the country will be kept clean.

There is a suspicious anxiety on the part of the above referred to invaders of the Goddess of Liberty. There is a distinct note of the "Stop thief!" cry in the invocations. It looks as if our domestic felons are trying to play the "Protection" trick. It very much sounds as if they are afraid of foreign competition in felony. The home felons are no better than the imported ones. There is but one disinfectant that will stand—the Socialist Republic, otherwise known as "Rough on Felony."

THE RIGHT THING DONE.

The Berlin "Vorwärts," central organ of the German Social Democracy, gives in its issue of the 13th of the current month an interesting account of the attempt made by some British pure and simple Unionists, led by capitalistic officials of both Great Britain and Germany, to rope the German Social Democracy into playing the role of cat's-paw for the fishy purposes of the British and German reactionary schemers.

A circular was received in Berlin inviting people generally, the German Social Democracy, in particular, to organize a committee for the reception of "English Labor-leaders" who were about to visit the country. The signers of the circular were headed by Freiherr von Berlepsch. The circular itself set forth that the visit of the English Labor-leaders was the result of an invitation from the "German-English Fraternity Committee," and that the visitors were to be shown "the

most important institutions of Berlin with an eye specially to the workingmen's interests." At the head of these "most important institutions with an eye specially to the workingmen's interests" which were to be honored with a visit, the circular mentioned the Hirsch-Duncker Unions—organizations built and run by capitalist interests, and as reactionary, if the thing is possible, as the Mitchell Gompers concerns in America. The circular closed with this sentence: "Last year the German workers were received and greeted by His Majesty the King himself, through the representative of the Cabinet and the Country Board, as well as through the Lord Mayor and other distinguished personages." Finally, among the Committee there were, besides Berlepsch, the President of the Hirsch-Duncker Unions, Goldschmidt, and the Reichstag members Wiener and Schrader, both of them, of course, capitalist dignitaries. The "Vorwärts" closes the episode with the words: "Neither the party nor the Unions had, as may be easily understood, the slightest inclination to serve as stuffing for battleship fanatics, Hirsch-Duncker Unions and the collection of social reformers which was crowded to the front." The party kept away.

Of course the German party did the right thing. In this instance, however, the right thing was easily done. The German party has passed the period of struggle in such matters. Not so we here in America. The right thing, as the Socialist Labor Party would do exactly, and every time, requires here an amount of fortitude not demanded in Germany. The right thing, done in America, is immediately met by the howl of "Union-smashing!" raised by our Hirsch-Dunckerites, backed by the weaklings and visionaries who imagine Hirsch-Dunckerism can be "converted" by the humble process of allowing oneself to be turned into stuffing for it.

But time and tide come to all men. The day will come when it will be as easy to do the right thing in America as in Germany—the day when the motley crew of weaklings and visionaries will have been swept away from the path of the Movement's progress which they now encounter.

In the meantime, with an eye steady upon the easy-sailing open sea that lies beyond, the S. L. P. cautiously but determinedly threads the rock-strewn channel.

Among the Pillars of Law and Order the Western Union is one of Corinthian elaborateness. Was it not long an appendage of Jay Gould? Now this Law and Order concern takes its place with the felons of the land, it being indicted by the Grand Jury of Cincinnati for complicity in the bucket shop game of swindle.

The Daily People of June 22 (Weekly July 3) contained a "correction" to a correspondence from Phoenix, Ariz., which had reported some corrupt political acts committed by members of an alleged I. W. W. organization in that town. The "correction" also came from Phoenix; it claimed to be the result of a careful examination of all the facts, and struck the posture of sublimated veracity and injured innocence. The "correction," which had a decidedly fishy appearance, was forwarded by this office to its Phoenix correspondent with the request for a reply. Upon the receipt of this, the "correction" and reply were published together on the dates above mentioned. Both spoke for themselves. Now comes a bundle of Phoenix papers that throw a settling light upon the "correction." The signer of the "correction," as President of the Committee, one F. Velarde, is now reported to have been charged with, and arrested for theft; to have "corrected" the charge with a plea of not guilty, adding the announcement of intending "to fight to the last ditch" to prove the falsity of the charge; and then to have suddenly changed his mind and to have pleaded guilty of stealing nine sacks of grain. Of course F. Velarde is no member of the I. W. W., as he claims to be. There is no I. W. W. for the likes of him to disgrace with their membership. In the meantime it is worthy of note how closely related are veiled or unveiled dynamiters with thieves. Both belong to the family of slummers.

Had Louis XVI, who betrayed France to the Duke of Brunswick, then ready to invade the land, been treated with "benign contempt," the issue of the French Revolution—that shake-up so necessary to all Europe—would probably have been different. An act, that looks like a display of respect for one to whom no respect is due, both encourages the foe and discourages the militants in revolt.

True enough, as Paine said, it was not against the man but the monarchy that the revolution was directed. There are times when such distinctions are too fine to be perceived. The mailed glove is harmless without the hand inside of it. It was not as a moralist but as a statesman, at the critical hour of a revolution when a whole Nation's welfare trembled in the scale and a great cause was at stake, that Paine figured in France. After an accomplished Revolution, with society settled and safe, the principle of benignity is benign, because wise; during a Revolution, with society in a state of dynamics, the principle of benignity is UNbenign, because unwise.

Paine erred when he voted against the beheading of the traitorous representative of the long line of bloodstained and equally traitorous Capetings. It was an error that our generation can do the shades of venerated Thomas Paine no greater favor than to point out, lest, the principle being accepted, evil come to all that Paine himself held dearest.

Disheartening Honolulu Strikers.

Honolulu, July 1.—The Japanese training squadron sailed to-day for Japan and the United States cruiser St. Louis will sail Sunday for Samoa. Admiral Ijich's attitude in favor of the employers in the great Japanese plantation strike was a great disappointment to leaders of the strikers who had been promised he would aid them. The admiral refused to receive Negoro and Makinov, the two leaders indicted for alleged conspiracy. These men have declared new strikes will be ordered to-morrow but the laborers are becoming weary and it looks as though the strike would collapse after the departure of the squadron.

THOMAS PAIN

As "rehabilitators" the Paine celebrations were superfluous. Social progress is rehabilitating the illustrious author of the "Age of Reason" and of "Common Sense" and co-founder of the American Republic more than any set praises could. Time is taking charge of proving the "dirty little atheist" a cleaner, a larger and a more truly religious man than the petty, mentally and morally unclean killer and shooter who dared wag his tongue against him. As to the churches, the "higher criticism" that the leading Protestant ministers are pursuing, and the powerful Modernist Movement in the Catholic church itself, whose brightest intellects are now only repeating facts and arguments, many of which have long ago been stated and advanced by Paine—these are so many acts of homage rendered to the memory of the great pioneer of enlightenment. There is no better rehabilitation of a man than for his quondam foes to adopt the principles for which they once condemned him. This has been done to Paine—and is done more and more—and will be done in even larger measure as the race progresses onward. The rehabilitators have been carrying coals to Newcastle.

It is not by rehabilitating him that our generation can honor itself by honoring Paine. The shades of a man, cast in the large mold of Paine, feel greatest gratification if the admiration and gratitude bestowed upon his merits do not serve to conceal some error which is harmful, and which he himself, with mature experience, would have corrected; while, on the other hand, the shades of such a man can only grieve if his merits are used to blur, worse yet, to justify the mistake.

Paine has been praised by his "rehabilitators" for voting against the beheading of Louis XVI and for having braved the enmity of the French revolutionists for the stand he took in the matter. Such being his convictions, it was the manly thing to stand by them—regardless of personal consequences. But were his convictions sound, under the circumstances?

The beheading of Louis XVI was as benevolently sagacious an act as was the shooting of Maximilian at Queretaro. There are times when a symbolic act, performed upon a conspicuous theater, though cruel in appearance, is the behest of a fact.

Had the Austrian Maximilian,—the invader of Mexico, who, with the protection of two foreign temporal thrones, those of Napoleon III and of Pius IX, sought to wade through slaughter and rapine to a throne in Mexico—been allowed to escape with his life, then the measure would have been construed as denoting a self-stultifying respect for the "brother of an Emperor." The consequences would have been of the worst for America. As it was, we have been left alone to solve our own problems without foreign intervention, and the regular course of social evolution.

The leader in this movement, and the man who is now regarded as the best representative of the Socialism of this date, was Robert Owen. While Owen was for a long time almost wholly interested in attempts to improve factory conditions, his plans for social betterment eventually graded off into the more visionary schemes that prevailed among Socialists of that time.

The second class of reforms referred to were older in origin than those proposed by Owen, and hence they were more directly influenced by the idealism of the French Revolution. While differing from one another in details, they were in the main utopian schemes for the immediate transformation of the whole industrial and social order of society. In general the plans provided for the organization of ideal communities in which the Socialistic ideas should be put into operation. The common note between these two classes of reforms was the attempt to improve the conditions of the working classes, and the dominant feature of the Socialism of this period was its utopian character.

The next important advance in the development of Socialist ideas was made by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, two men who spent their lives in the endeavor to benefit the working class, and who are the acknowledged founders of the so-called "scientific or revolutionary" Socialism. The Socialism of Marx, set forth in his book called "Das Kapital," has representatives in almost every country of the civilized world, and is the most serious and comprehensive statement of the subject in existence. The central principle in the Socialism of Marx is the theory of "surplus value," which means that after the laborer has been paid a wage just sufficient to maintain himself and family, the surplus product of labor is appropriated by the capitalist. This theory is an application of the principle that labor is the source of all value, a principle that was held by a number of the early economists and particularly by Adam Smith and David Ricardo, the two most prominent founders of political economy. Marx accepted this principle in all of its logical consequences, and proceeded to build upon it his whole theory of Socialism.

The great aim of Marx was to show the law of industrial development in modern times, which he conceived to be dominated by capital. He believed that capital came into existence in accordance with, and was governed by natural laws, the inevitable tendency of which was toward a control of capital by society as a whole. His task, therefore, as he conceived it, was not to preach a new social and economic gospel, nor to provide schemes of social regeneration, like those advocated by the utopian Socialists, nor even to attempt to alleviate the present system, but to explain and to promote the inevitable process of social evolution so that the domina-

THE MEANING OF SOCIALISM

ITS EARLY HISTORY AND PRESENT ACCEPTATION—KARL MARX PUT IT ON SOUND BASIS.

Socialism is the product of the nineteenth century, and to know its meaning one must follow its development. The term was first used in England in 1835, although the spirit of Socialism had come into existence some time prior to this date. In order to understand the significance of the movement, it is necessary to remember two things: namely, the influence of the French revolution, which filled the minds of men with the hope that all social evils would be permanently cured by an extension of political democracy. And, in the second place, along with this political movement came the remarkable industrial changes which are now familiarly known as the Industrial Revolution. It was during this period that capital, in the form of labor-saving machines, became relatively more important in proportion than the laborer, and the factory system, with its attendant evils of long hours and insanitary conditions, began to develop. The men who saw this movement most clearly lost faith in the political reforms of the time and began to lay stress upon the necessity of social improvement and reconstruction.

By bearing in mind the fact that during the period in which Socialism first found formal expression, political democracy and the rise of the factory system were the dominant social facts, one can understand why Socialism took the particular form that it did. The Socialists prior to 1840 advocated two fairly distinct reforms. One, which would now be known as social welfare work, was an attempt to improve the conditions under which the workmen were performing their daily tasks, and to bring education to the children of all employees. The leader in this movement, and the man who is now regarded as the best representative of the Socialism of this date, was Robert Owen. While Owen was for a long time almost wholly interested in attempts to improve factory conditions, his plans for social betterment eventually graded off into the more visionary schemes that prevailed among Socialists of that time.

Paine has been praised by his "rehabilitators" for voting against the beheading of Louis XVI and for having braved the enmity of the French revolutionists for the stand he took in the matter. Such being his convictions, it was the manly thing to stand by them—regardless of personal consequences. But were his convictions sound, under the circumstances?

Another important result of the system, according to Marx, is while there is organization or association within the factory itself there is the anarchy of competition outside of it. Each capitalist is endeavoring to gain possession of the market without any regard to the supply required by that market. The production is controlled by the best interest of the capitalist owner, which often leads to methods of adulteration, bribery and intrigue, and to an economic warfare that is both wasteful and detrimental to the interest of society. It is this disregard of the supply required by the market which gives rise to overproduction and accounts for industrial crises and panics.

The second class of reforms referred to were older in origin than those proposed by Owen, and hence they were more directly influenced by the idealism of the French Revolution. While differing from one another in details, they were in the main utopian schemes for the immediate transformation of the whole industrial and social order of society. In general the plans provided for the organization of ideal communities in which the Socialistic ideas should be put into operation. The common note between these two classes of reforms was the attempt to improve the conditions of the working classes, and the dominant feature of the Socialism of this period was its utopian character.

The antagonism between the social production and capitalistic appropriation will continue until, after hard experience, the working class will exercise their political rights and gain political control of society. They will expropriate private owners of the means of production and manage industry in the interest of society as a whole instead of in the interest of a class as at present. Society will thus pass into the Socialistic stage through a revolution determined by the natural laws of evolution, and not by a merely arbitrary and violent exercise of power.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PIERSON MAINTAINS SPLENDID RECORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find one sub to "Der Arbeiter" and sixteen to the Weekly People, with money order for same. I secured two more applications for membership in the Fourteenth Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, Chicago, and will try to get more before winding up the work here.

The conditions in Chicago are on a par with those towns that D. Rudnick speaks about in last Saturday's issue of the Daily People. Out of all the shops I canvassed during the month, only one was working full handed and that was the Havana Cigar factory, located on Washington Boulevard, which supplies, so I am told, the United Cigar Stores, of which there are over 200 in the city, with cigars.

It would pay those workingmen who allow themselves to be stumped with the yarn that there is work for every one who wants it in the city to go down any afternoon between the hours of 12 and 1:40 in front of the "News" office in Fifth avenue and see the army of men lining up on both sides of the street for a block anxiously waiting for the 1:40 edition of the "News" to come out with its Want Ads. When the paper appears, so eager are these unfortunate men to get a copy, that were it not for the fact that policemen are stationed there, the newsboys would run a good chance of being mobbed.

Very few jobs are to be had nowadays through the above source, and I believe if the truth were only known it would be seen that a good lot of the Want Ads appearing in the different capitalist papers are nothing but fakes.

I will leave this coming Thursday for Lafayette, Indiana, and while there will do all I can to increase the circulation of our Party paper. Chas. Pierson

Chicago, Ill., June 28.

GOOD WORK FOR THE PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find two subscriptions for the Weekly People. I got these yesterday in this city, and at the same time I sold eight pamphlets besides securing two subscriptions for our German paper and one for the Jewish paper. I also sold two sub-cards for the Weekly People. All this was the work of from four to five hours.

Now every comrade can do as much as this every week. He knows or should know that effort is necessary to gain the emancipation of the working class. We are in a fight, comrades, and not in a go-as-you-please contest. So wake up and do your share. K. Georgewitch.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 28.

TIMELY WORDS ON IMPORTANT TOPIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed herein are six names and addresses, totalling three and one-half yearly Weekly People subscriptions, and a two-dollar order for books. This concludes the week's work since last communication in reference to the opening of the California-New York contest. Probably it is less difficult for me to get subs. now since the "easy" ones around me have not been "touched," than it will be later when all those "ripe" ones will have been plucked. There may be something in such reasoning. But it is also more than likely that there will ALWAYS be SOME returns when efforts will be made constantly and unceasingly in this sub-getting direction.

And in connection with this it may not be out of place to note some observations.

The activity (?) of many of our comrades is comprised in attending to routine work of organization and is a waste of time and energy, which had better be named red-tape. It is particularly true of those a long time in the ranks—and I am not throwing any stones at any distant set but mean "us," for, I confess, I was one of them till now.

Organization offers many advantages and is a necessity. It helps to systematize work, to size up our force and resources, and apply them where they may do the most good. It is like a vehicle designed to conserve most and waste least of its valuable content.

Had we a large and industrious army of young proselytes it would be a success, and unless they wake up, important, equally or more so, to have the good impression made by the organ-

izer will be allowed to wear away and be of no avail.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 28.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The present plantation laborers' strike of the Japanese in Hawaii, with its peculiar progressive tactics, together with the anarchistic proceedings of the authorities, recalls to my mind the Japanese comrades ever published on the Pacific Coast. It was a small four-page weekly rejoicing with the reverberant name of "The Revolution." One-half of it was in the Japanese language and the other half was in English. It gave interesting and quaintly phrased accounts of the revolutionary movement in Japan and among the little brown men on the Coast. It burned with zeal and sincerity, yet it was very difficult to read it without smiling because of its twisted English. The great "Frisco fire destroyed the copies I was carefully saving.

But what was more lamentable, in the ensuing chaos the valiant little paper lost the most of its subscribers. It hung on doggedly for a few weeks and then I received the following letter:

"Dear Comrade:—We are very sorry to tell you that we reached to the bad condition to stop three or four months the publishing of "Revolution." As you know, it was published by four Jap. students, but our purse has been plied for this whole summer. Of course, when we pile up enough money to publish, we will fight again with the ruling class.

"Supposing our hard present conditions, please allow with your great mind for the stopping of this whole summer.

"Fraternally yours,

"The Publishers."

I do not know whether it was because they could not "pile enough money" or because other circumstances intervened, but unfortunately they never again entered the fight with the ruling class, and the promised resurrection never took place. That the work of these and other brave propagandists was not lost is evidenced by the recent developments in the Hawaiian Islands.

San Francisco, Cal., June 21.

INFORMATION DESIRED ON "POLISH ECHO."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Seeing, at intervals, legal notices of "large dimension" appearing in the columns of your esteemed paper, and also reading the criticism pertaining to the same made by your valued contemporary, "Die New-Yorker Volkszeitung," I therefore take the liberty to request you to inform me, how in the world a paper of your character is favored with Quaker State advertisements, which are generally, if not always, only given to papers supporting an administration in power.

I ask you to inform me through your correspondence column, how it can be engineered that the capitalists are beginning to support their slayer?

Fraternally,

Karl Dannenberg.

New York, June 28.

[Our correspondent would have saved himself the wonderment, and us the trouble to explain, and would thereby have enlarged his store of information, had he inquired about the rules that obtain in these court and legal notices of sales. The concern that is obliged by law to insert these notices has to insert them in a bona fide daily paper, that is, not a paper that may be started for the purpose, but in a daily paper whose standing is established by the circumstance of many years' existence. Then, such an advertising concern has to advertise for bids. The concern in question advertised for bids; the lowest bid put in by any paper of standing was put in by the Daily People. "This is how in the world" the Daily People obtained, will again seek to obtain, and will be glad to succeed in obtaining such advertisements.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

W. H. CARROLL IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—State Organizer for Pennsylvania W. H. Carroll had a week of very successful meetings here last week. On Saturday night at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue there was a particularly good meeting when Carroll was assisted by Anton and Campbell.

On Sunday night Carroll opened the meeting and spoke on City Hall Plaza for an hour to a large and attentive audience which was quick to catch and appreciate his points. His reference to the part played by the Mayor and McNichol in the sell-out of the street car men was well received and shows that others as well as S. L. P. men are beginning to see things. Anton followed Carroll and the crowd which began to thin out when Carroll finished again closed the gaps and stayed throughout. When Anton got through questions were invited but none were forthcoming. This meeting was closed about 10:30. Literature sales at this meeting were good but poor during the week.

The first donation for the Operating Fund was published on August 31, 1907. It is not two years since the fund started, yet it has made an excellent showing for the "dead and buried" S. L. P.

Robert Strach.

San Antonio, Tex., June 27.

ENDORSES PLAN TO SECURE "PEOPLES" READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With regard to the letter of C. B. Wells of New Haven, Conn., published in the Daily People of June 23, in which he presents a plan for securing readers for the Weekly People, I must say that I fully agree with him. The main point is that we get the Weekly People into the hands of the working class, and when a workingman receives the paper regularly for, say three months, he will be enlightened, provided his brain is not full of sawdust, in which case, if it is, he had better join the Darrow New Brigade. They are in need of sawdust.

Comrade Wells is right. If the \$4,780 for the Operating Fund had been invested in Weekly People readers, our Party paper would be the better for it. I hope that from now on Sections or members, who send donations for the Operating Fund, will select readers for the Weekly People for periods of three months or six months.

The editor of the World asks the question: "When and where Mr. Union Man and a Socialist." Do you notice that the editor of the World does not deny my statement?

The editor of the World seems to take issue with my statement that "the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the American Federation of Labor."

The editor of the World asks the question: "When and where Mr. Union Man and a Socialist." Do you notice that the editor of the World does not deny my statement?

Now I will ask the editor of the World directly. And let him give a straightforward answer.

Is the Socialist party in favor of or opposed to the American Federation of Labor?

Get off the fence! Answer yes or no.

Then the union men of San Francisco will know where the Socialist party stands in that respect.

The editor of the World mumbles something about "the opportunists who hold the balance of power in their hands have studiously avoided any official declaration regarding organized labor."

This would imply that there are two or more factions in the Socialist party and that the "opportunists" hold the balance of power.

I can not imagine who those different factions represent, as the Socialist party always claims to represent the

newspaper.

W. H. CARROLL.

San Antonio, Tex., June 27.

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Again Demands S. P. Endorsement of Union Labor Candidate for Mayor.

Labor Candidate for Mayor.

[From "Organized Labor," San Francisco, June 19.]

WHOSE PERFORMANCE IS LUDICROUS?

San Francisco, June 14, 1909.

Editor Organized Labor:

The letter which I addressed to you and which was published in Organized Labor a few weeks ago, seems to have aroused the ire of the editor of "The World"—a Socialist party paper published in Oakland.

Under the caption "A Ludicrous Performance"—"Union man and a Socialist advises Socialists to vote against Socialism and for continuance of wage slavery," the editor of the World makes a feeble attempt to say something.

Now I have no desire to enter into a controversy with the editor of the World—polemics is not my forte—and I don't think that the editor of the World displays any ability in that line.

However, in justice to myself and thousands of other Socialists, I think a reply to the caviling editor of the World would not be out of place.

Now in the first place, the editor of the World assumes, according to the heading of the editorial mentioned, that "any one that don't vote the Socialist party ticket and support the Socialist party is not a Socialist."

This is not only a libel on thousands of Socialists, but is also a deliberate falsehood.

Now, as to "a ludicrous performance," facts prove that the Socialist party not only carry on "a ludicrous performance, but the Socialist party have carried on, and do carry" a continual ludicrous performance.

In proof of this I will cite a few facts:

A few years ago the Socialist party was in favor of Asiatic Exclusion—now the Socialist party is supposed to be opposed to Japanese Exclusion.

A few years ago the Socialist party refrained from going on the ballot in San Francisco in favor of the Union Labor party. In the city convention the Socialist party refused to nominate candidates for municipal offices in San Francisco in opposition to the Union Labor candidates—the Socialist party that year endorsed the Union Labor party and the Union Labor party was successful.

This year the Socialist party is running an opposition ticket to the Union Labor party.

But this year the wise and respectable element that endorsed the Union Labor party a few years ago are not in control of the Socialist party.

A few years ago the Socialist party refrained from going on the ballot in San Francisco in favor of the Union Labor party. In the city convention the Socialist party refused to nominate candidates for municipal offices in San Francisco in opposition to the Union Labor candidates—the Socialist party that year endorsed the Union Labor party and the Union Labor party was successful.

Now the Socialist party—rather the editor of the World—but I really do not believe that he voices the sentiments of the rank and file of the Socialist party when he refers to the Union Labor party "as 'the political expression of organized labor,' is a reactionary, dangerous and traitorous political organization."

The editor of the World also refers to the Union Labor party as being contemptible, hypocritical, fraudulent and disintegrating.

The editor of the World has endowed me with long ears, for which I am truly grateful as they enable me to hear more distinctly the braying of the editor who is a typical specimen of a certain need-not-be-mentioned species.

The motley editor of the World, when he refers to the "piebald" creature, reminds me of what the kettle called the pot.

The editor of the World seems to take issue with my statement that "the Socialist party has time and again declared itself in favor of the American Federation of Labor."

The editor of the World asks the question: "When and where Mr. Union Man and a Socialist." Do you notice that the editor of the World does not deny my statement?

Like a slick politician, he evades the question.

Now I will ask the editor of the World directly. And let him give a straightforward answer.

Is the Socialist party in favor of or opposed to the American Federation of Labor?

Get off the fence! Answer yes or no.

Then the union men of San Francisco will know where the Socialist party stands in that respect.

The Socialist party represents the working class, yet a few years ago they had a lawyer by the name of Austin Lewis candidate for Governor—he was not a working man.

Now they have a business man as their nominee for Mayor, Wm. McDevitt—he is not a working man.

The Socialist party has the arrogance to assume that it represents the working class—let them produce their credentials.

The Union Labor party represents the economic organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

What economic organizations of the working class does the Socialist party represent?

None!

I would recommend to the editor of the World as well as to all Socialists

working class alone.

But continuing, the editor says: "To do so would be to split the party into a third faction." The editor very plainly insinuated that there were already three factions in the Socialist party, with the opportunists holding the balance of power. If there were only two factions, neither faction could hold the balance of power—one faction would be in the majority and one faction in the minority, and for the opportunists to hold the balance of power must necessarily mean a third faction. I suppose the editor meant a fourth faction.

But to repeat. The editor says: "To do so would be to split the party into a third faction, as the more ADVANCED (emphasis mine) Socialists the world over are unequivocally in favor of industrial unionism than of craft unionism."

What I would gather from such statements is that the Socialist party is not advanced, because the editor of the World declares that advanced Socialists the world over are unequivocally in favor of industrial unionism than of craft unionism, and the Socialist party is not in favor of industrial unionism.

And furthermore the editor of the World implies that what he calls the Advanced Socialists of the United States have not got the courage to stand up and declare themselves for what they are convinced is correct—they are afraid to split the party, according to the editor of the World, and rather than have a split they will stand for anything, no matter how rotten they may consider it.

This is a most cowardly admission and an contemptible confession for those self-styled advanced Socialists to make.

Socialists who have got the courage of their convictions stand for what they consider is right.

The Socialists who stand for the American Federation of Labor are not afraid to say so.

The Socialists who will vote the Union Labor ticket are not afraid to do so.

But impractical Socialists of the Editor-of-the-World type are afraid to declare themselves.

The editor of the World has confessed so.

But evidently the editor of the World is indulging in a vagary or perhaps he has been imbibing of something else—he should change his brand—for Debs, who was the foremost exponent of industrial unionism

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney.

144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TEE, S. L. P.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party met in regular semi-annual session on July 4, 1909, at 10:30 a.m. at the Headquarters, Daily People Building.

Present, Reimer (Mass.), Marek (Conn.), Reinstein (N. Y.), Katz (N. J.), and Kircher (O.).

Reimer was chosen chairman for the session and Reinstein secretary.

The National Secretary read his report covering the present condition of the Party; the enlarged agitation conducted during the last six months; new Sections organized; Party Press; language Federations, etc.; received.

Mittleberg and Winauer appointed to audit the books.

Correspondence read from Michigan, Seattle, Wash., reporting expulsion of two members who joined the "Hallelujah, I-am-a-Bum," of which there are reported to be two warring factions competing for graft; Mystic, Ia.; Massachusetts, S. E. C. etc.—referred to New Business.

Report of Business Manager.

Financial Report.

Report of the Editor.—Received.

National Secretary instructed to communicate abroad in the matter of the Party press.

A committee of the Excelsior Educational Society appeared and reported on its action. Resolved, that the matter be turned over to Section New York, where it belongs.

The matter of the Party ticket not appearing on the ballot at last year's presidential election in the State of Washington. Report of National Organizer Gillhaus and Reardon State Secretary read in the matter. Moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That after a careful consideration of the facts this N. E. C. censures the State Committee of Washington for negligence in allowing the S. L. P. presidential ticket to remain off the ballot last year, and urges the comrades of the State to exercise greater alertness in the future.—Carried unanimously.

As to Minnesota—

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Kircher:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. learns with satisfaction that the Party membership in Minnesota was prompt in removing the State Executive Committee from Minneapolis, through whose negligence no S. L. P. presidential ticket was in the field last Fall, and electing a new S. E. C. located in St. Paul.—Carried unanimously.

As to California—

Moved by Katz, seconded by Kircher:

Resolved, That this N. E. C. sees no reason why the Party organization of California failed again last Fall to have a Presidential ticket in the State; and this N. E. C. sees, on the contrary, from the facts presented by the California State Committee itself, every reason why an S. L. P. ticket can, and, of course, should be regularly set up in the State. If enough signatures cannot be gathered immediately, a ticket should be nominated anyhow so that the S. L. P. voters can vote the ticket by writing it. The gathering of the signatures and the necessary agitation to that end will be found to be a matchless school for practical activity.—Carried unanimously.

As to the Cook County proposition—

Moved by Katz, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, In view of the fact that the Cook County amendment to the Constitution received the required number of seconds, it be referred to a referendum vote.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Reimer:

Resolved, That the National Secretary be instructed to inform Section Cook County that, having considered their appeal, the N. E. C. finds that the Sub-Committee was right in sending the Section New York proposition for seconds simultaneously with theirs but was wrong in ruling out the Section Denver seconding of the Cook County proposition that Section Denver seconded simultaneously the Section New York proposition.—Carried unanimously.

Adjourned to meet at 9:30 July 5.

Second Day's Session.

Morning Session.

In the matter of the relation of the

Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation and its organ, the Nepakarat, moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That the National Secretary be instructed to ask the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation to comply with the Party Constitution provision as to Party organs, the same as other Federations have done.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of the "Proletaires": Resolved, That the Lettish S. P. Federation be informed that the constitution requires that the property of their organ be vested in the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.—Carried unanimously.

As to Sinking Fund to liquidate the loans made for Party Press, moved by Marek, seconded by Katz:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. re-establish the Party Press Sinking Fund.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of citizenship, moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That the N. E. C. reaffirms the position of the Party that it is the duty of each Section to insist that all members are or take proper steps to become citizens.—Carried unanimously.

In the matter of the State Committees, moved by Marek, seconded by Kircher:

Resolved, That the various State Committees send to the National Secretary the minutes of all their meetings for filing or publishing in the Party organs.—Carried unanimously.

Adjourned to 2 p.m.

In the matter of the St. Louis Resolutions, moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek:

Whereas, Section St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P., has addressed the following resolution to the N. E. C.:

St. Louis, Mo., June 14th, 1909. To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, Greetings:

We, the members of Section St. Louis, in meeting assembled, hereby call upon the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party to prefer charges against the Socialist Party to the International Socialist Bureau for violating one of the principles of International Socialism by fusing with capitalist political parties by simultaneously appearing on the Socialist Party, Republican and Democratic Party ballots at the last election held in the city of St. Louis on Tuesday, April 6, 1909.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Schrafft: "That the N. E. C. Sub-Committee approve the report of the national secretary." Carried.

A charter application was received from G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia., who organized a Section of ten members in that city.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Gollerstepper: "That the application be received and a charter granted to Section Mystic, Appanoose County, Iowa." Carried.

Adjournment 9:30 P. M.

Kircher:

Resolved, That the resignation of the Nat'l. Sec'y, Comrade Augustine, be accepted with a vote of thanks for his valuable services during his incumbency.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Marek:

Resolved, That Comrade Paul Augustine be elected temporary Nat'l. Sec'y.

to hold office till his successor is elected.

—Carried unanimously.

Under the Constitution, the N. E. C. nominated John Hossack, of New Jersey, and Michael J. Bomstead, of Connecticut, the two names to be submitted to the Party membership for the office of National Secretary.

New Sub-Committee elected:

M. Lechner, M. Rosenberg, H. Deutsch, J. A. Schwartz, J. Hall, F. W. Ball, A. C. Kuhn, C. Schrafft, J. C. Butterworth, L. E. Lafferty, E. Mueller, H. Mittleberg, J. Hammer, A. Weiss, S. Lefkowitz.

The minutes were read and adopted as read.

The N. E. C. adjourned at 6 p.m. sine die.

B. Reinstein, Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters, Wednesday evening, June 29, with Hall in the chair. Present: Ball, Hall, Schwartz, Schrafft, Rosenberg, Gollerstepper and Malmberg. Absent and excused: Kuhn and Lechner. Absent: Deutsch, Lafferty and Butterworth.

The national secretary read the report of the work of the past six months which was to be submitted to the next session of the National Executive Committee.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Schrafft: "That the N. E. C. Sub-Committee approve the report of the national secretary." Carried.

A charter application was received from G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia., who organized a Section of ten members in that city.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Gollerstepper: "That the application be received and a charter granted to Section Mystic, Appanoose County, Iowa." Carried.

Adjournment 9:30 P. M.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

Our Panama friends gave this fund a boost last week, sending \$850 of the total received.

A. Peilero, Panama 10.00

P. Gross, 5.00

C. A. Chase, 2.50

W. Atkinson, 1.00

S. Talbot, 1.00

W. Douglas, 1.00

G. Zidbeck, 1.00

F. Foster, 1.00

V. Dixon, 1.00

J. Johnson, 1.00

T. Dixon, 1.00

W. Rostick, 1.00

T. Byron, 1.00

J. Weiser, 1.00

O. O. Sewell, Pockepa, Ore. 1.00

G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich. 1.00

D. Raphael, New York 2.00

W. Smith, Sanger, Cal. 1.00

J. Sullivan, Boston, Mass. 1.00

L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00

J. White, Fern Ridge, Canada 75

A. Wallin, Atlantic, Mass. 50

C. Guenther, San Fr'co, Cal. 50

O. M. Held, Toledo, O. 25

Total 37.50

Previously acknowledged 4,812.04

Grand total \$4,849.54

ATTENTION BOSTON!

A debate will take place on SUNDAY afternoon, July 18, at 3 o'clock, in People's Park, 36 Grand View street, off Beech street, Roslindale. The debate will be between T. F. Brennan of Salem, S. L. P., and Charles Claus, of Boston, S. P.

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party in the State of Pennsylvania will hold its regular State convention on SUNDAY, July 18th, at 2308 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, S. S. Pa.

Sympathizers and readers of the Party Press are welcome. Other Party organs please copy.

L. M. Barhydt, State Secretary,

245 7th Ave., West Homestead, Pa.

SECTION PLAINFIELD'S OFFICERS.

Section Plainfield, Socialist Labor Party, of New Jersey, at its last meeting elected the following officers: Organizer, Erm T. Oatley; Financial Secretary, Chas. Senberg; Recording Secretary, Gustave Peterson; Treasurer, Peter Merquelin; Literary Agent, J. Regec; Auditing Committee, Luthman and Scott; Grievance Committee, Oatley, Regec and Luthman; Oatley, Organizer, Plainfield, N. J. June 27.

The following letter was handed in by the National Secretary:

July 5, 1909.

To the N. E. C.

Comrades—I regret to announce that it will be impossible for me to continue as National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, much as I would like to. The reasons that prompt me to take this action have already been set forth in the report of the January session of the N. E. C. Retrenchment is obviously necessary, and inasmuch as the demands of my family necessitate my earning a larger salary than it is possible for the Party to grant, in justice to them and for the reason that another member may be secured whose demands are less, I beg leave to resign and again continue as a private in the ranks. After careful consideration, no other step is found possible, and I trust that my resignation will be accepted.

With best wishes to those comrades who have aided me in the performance of the various duties assigned to me, and the Socialist Labor Party in general. I am

Most fraternally yours,
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.
Moved by Reinstein, seconded by

WAKING UP

Propagandists Were Active Last Week

Keep it up.

Well, the subscription contest has helped things somewhat, in the West, especially, but we think also generally, anyway receipts were better the past week.

The New York-California contest is closed. It looks as though California is the winner, but this cannot be determined for several days yet, not until California's letters mailed July 3 reach us.

One week of the Washington-New Jersey contest has passed, without any very great result. The State of Washington has done something and it is early yet to look for returns from there. As to the Jerseymen—they are yet to be heard from.

July the Fourth sees the start of the Illinois-Massachusetts contest; July 11, Oregon and Rhode Island, July 18 Texas and Pennsylvania and July 25 Minnesota and Connecticut. Other contests will be announced later.

Those sending two or more subscriptions were:

Mts. H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal. 15

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 5

F. E. Appel, Los Angeles, Cal. 3

F. W. Saw, San Francisco, Cal. 3

T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. 2

P. W. Smith, Sanger, Cal. 2

R. Katz, Newburgh, N. Y. 9

Yellowstone Park, Wyo. 2.10

J. Hammer, New York 6

F. W. Gerner, Utica, N. Y. 4

Section Kings County, N. Y. 4

M. H. New York 4

St. Paul, Minn. 2

El Paso, Texas 1.55

Fairbanks, Alaska 5.32

Lafayette, Ind. 2.00

30th and 32nd A. D. N. Y. 6.60

Bella Greenberg, New York 4.60

26th and 28th A. D. N. Y. 2.40

A. Peterson, N. Y. 3.10

3rd, 6th and 10th A. D. 6.08

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